

## ARMENIA CLEAR'S THE BOARD

Armenia was the main star of the Tournament of Soviet Nations table tennis contest which was held after a year break. They prevailed both in the team and individual competitions.

The Russian Federation came second and Moscow third.

On the final day 18-year-old Jolanta Dantulaitis, of Lithuania, beat Nairi Antimyan, of Armenia, 3-2, to win the wo-

men's title, and 25-year-old Moscowite Valery Shvachko beat Bagrat Burnazyan of Armenia, 3-1, in the men's event. Leningrad's Yuri Volochkov and Ivan Minavich, of Byelorussia, were the top male pairs; Valentina Popova, of Azerbaijan, and Arakanyan, the top women's pair, while Plyura Bulatova, of Moscow, and Igor Solopov, from Estonia, won the mixed pairs.

**LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON**



Aleksei Khepalov.

24-year-old Moscow Physical Training Institute student Aleksei Khepalov won the pentathlon

Viktor BABKIN

## Tournament of underwater swimmers

The USSR won the team title at an international underwater swimming tournament of socialist countries in Bulgaria. Hungary came second and the hosts, third.

The USSR won 19 individual events and conceded the trophy to Hungary only in the men's 50 m diving and 100 m

freestyle swimming. The winners were Gyorgy Lajos and Robert Gyorgy respectively.

The next major events for Soviet swimmers are the finals of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations in Kiev on July 22-27 and the European championship duo on August 16-22 in Dunasvaros, Hungary.

## Motor chaos for Los Angeles Games?

The 1984 Summer Olympics Organizing Committee has rejected the idea whereby it would have to pay up 12,000,000 dollars for use of express buses of the city transportation department, news agencies report. Department chiefs think the city will be plunged into a motor chaos of mammoth proportions unless express buses are used in the city during the Games.

Transportation for the Games is still an outstanding issue. The Organizing Committee further revealed they had already moved, this time to Culver City, not far from the International airport.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" give you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## A surprise of the first stage

The first stage of the national soccer championship has been won by Zalgiris, with only two defeats from 17 games and the least conceded goals—10. Commissar Eduard Strelcov, Merited Master of Sport:

I think nothing of the kind happened in the history of Soviet football—a top league debutant is at the top of the table after the first stage, which is quite unique.

Vilnius Zalgiris surprised not just the fans but specialists, too. At one time the team already played in the top division, and still I consider them debutants for their players are for the first time testing their skills and character facing well-established authoritative rivals in the top division, but were unruffled and played confidently—with his father's help. While Khepalov Sr. failed to become a champion, this was the second such big win for his son—in 1969 he won the world junior title.

Khepalov Jr. put in ten years of painstaking work to win the Tournament title, a most prized one as he joined twice Olympic winner Andrey Starostin, who had just moved to Moscow, and seasoned Vasily Nekrasov to win the team title last Moscow.

Together with Starostin Khepalov will perhaps enter the world championship at Warendorf, West Germany. Last year the USSR regained the team title and now it's time for the individual one.

Viktor BABKIN

## Soviet college students saw up win



The sweet taste of victory at Edmonton. 1,000 m cycling sprint winner Erika Salumäe, of the USSR, flanked by silver medalist Isabella Nicolaisen, of France, and third-placed Nadezhda Kibardina, of the USSR. Photo UPI-TASS

Slipper swimming. The winners were Gyorgy Lajos and Robert Gyorgy respectively.

The next major events for Soviet swimmers are the finals of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations in Kiev on July 22-27 and the European championship duo on August 16-22 in Dunasvaros, Hungary.

and 16 bronze. At the Bucharest event two years ago they totalled 38, 37 and 35 respectively.

The USSR first entered the games in 1957, and have scored 11 wins to date.

Much interest focusses on the encounter between Italy's Yngvindur and Pollah Leckie. The Poles, though playing in the third national division, are rated for their swimming as shown last year when they beat the country's top swimmers to win the national cup.

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# THE WORLD

## 130 million dollars for 'binary death'

Washington, New York. In persistent pressure from the administration, the US Senate endorsed by a merging of one vote the appropriation of 130 million dollars in the 1984 fiscal year to finance the production of binary nerve gas ammunition, a new barbaric variety of mass annihilation weapon.

The plans to manufacture binary weapons are just one component of the Reagan administration's large-scale programme of preparations for chemical and germ warfare, which will devour some ten billion dollars in the next five years alone.

Rejected in the course of the debate was an amendment by Senator David Pryor (Democrat, Arkansas) who demanded that outlays for increasing the stock

of chemical weapons be withdrawn from the Pentagon's budget, arguing that the United States already had huge arsenals of chemical warfare agents.

Even today the Pentagon has 150,000 tonnes of such weapons, including three million shells, mines, and bombs, filled with deadly chemical substances which are stored at ten bases in the United States as well as at the Johnston Atoll, in the Pacific, and at US military bases in West Germany.

In Washington they do not make any bones about admitting that it is planned to use binary as well as other types of chemical weapon first and foremost in populated Western Europe, which places the lives of millions of Europeans in jeopardy.

## UNDISGUISED INTERFERENCE

Warsaw. A press spokesman for the government of the Polish People's Republic has resolutely condemned the incessant Reagan administration's attempts to interfere in his country's domestic affairs.

He said that even in its most difficult period Poland has not made any of the political concessions put forward by the Reagan administration or essential for concluding the so-called "economic actions" against it. Now that the Polish economy is starting to achieve positive results, he said, thanks to the foreign assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist

countries, Poland will never even consider making any concessions at all. Reagan's demands not only constitute an interference into our internal affairs, but they also hurt our national dignity.

As a result of the USA's discriminatory measures, Poland has suffered losses to the tune of several thousand million dollars, the spokesman continued. When the time comes Poland will present the United States with an account of the losses inflicted on it as a result of the USA's unilateral renunciation of its commitments and will demand restitution of the damage.

## STATE OF SIEGE

Mexico. Pinochet's military fascist regime in Chile is stepping up its repression and terror in order to break the working people and students' struggle against the anti-popular policies, practised by the dictatorship.

It is reported from Santiago that the Pinochet's secret services and armed units used tear-gas and baton charges to break up strikes, rallies and demonstrations on the Day of National Protest. A curfew was intro-

## IN SANTIAGO

duced in the Santiago and Concepcion provinces where 40 per cent of the population live, and military patrols now occupying key positions in towns and major residential areas, have orders to shoot anyone seen in the streets after 8 p.m. A 17-year-old youth was killed in this way in Santiago. Sweeping round-ups and arrests continue in the working class areas of the capital which are virtually under a state of siege.



The Red Piper of Washington.

Drawing by N. Molov

## West Germany: No to nuclear missiles

Bonn. The task of all peace forces in West Germany is to prevent the implementation of the United States and NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and to curb the arms race. This is stated in Peace Manifesto-83 which has been signed by 27 prominent West German peace campaigners including political and public figures, scientists, writers, and representatives of the clergy. Among them are G. Basili, W. Born, E. Eppel, G. Grass, and A. Meichelsberger.

Meaning a public campaign to support a nationwide referendum on an urgent problem facing the country — whether or not American Pershing-2s and cruise missiles should be deployed on West German soil, is gathering momentum. This was declared at a press conference given here by the leaders of the coordination committee of organizations taking part in the mass peace movement.

Most West Germans, as can be seen from the public opinion polls, are against the siting of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in both West Germany and the rest of Western Europe, said J. Lohner, leader of the coordination committee addressing the press conference. Therefore, the peace campaigners in West Germany are demanding a nationwide referendum in November on this problem in keeping with the constituencies, which is of vital importance for the entire country.

## WASHINGTON BEHIND CAMPAIGN OF LIES

Rome. The ballyhoo started in the West over the alleged complicity of Bulgaria and other socialist countries in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, by the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, has been copied by Washington. This is confirmed by photocopies of secret documents obtained by the Italian newspaper "L'Espresso". Drawn up by the Ambassador to Italy, Max Rabb, they tell about the need for a regular campaign to brainwash the public in the West, making use of the allegations concerning the attempt on the life of the Pope to discredit the socialist countries.

According to the Italian agency, the first document dated August 1982, speaks directly about the organization of a campaign in Italy in order to convince public opinion the Bulgaria was immediately involved in the terrorist act. The campaign, the document stresses, is quite feasible and holds no promise in view of the prejudices among the Italian Catholics and the help which Agca himself, the Italian secret services, government officials, and military and political leaders are ready to give. Bulgaria would be implicated, and this would be a step towards destabilizing the political situation in the Middle East and in the south of Africa.

Addressing the conference, President Romesh Chandra of the World Peace Council emphasized that the alliance between Israel and the Republic of South Africa is based on an ideological community of racist oppression and Zionism, as well as active military cooperation between the two countries.

Analyzing the political, economic and military links between Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the delegates attending the conference expressed their alarm at

### Soviet-Palestinian talks

(Continued from page 1) forced to sign a defeatist agreement with the leaders of goons, an agreement concerning Lebanon's sovereignty and on the independence of the Lebanese state and thus creating a threat to the security of neighbouring Arab states.

The implementation of this inequitable agreement would be further encouragement for the aggressors.

The Soviet Union and the PLO reject Washington's plan aimed at preventing the realization of legitimate national rights for the Palestinians, at blocking the road to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and at denying the Palestine Liberation Organization the right to take part in the solution of the Middle East problem.

The two sides declared that the international conference should be held on the Middle East issue. The work of such a conference could be based on the principles for a Middle East settlement, approved by the Arab summit at Pez, and on the constructive Soviet proposals for the achievement of a lasting and just peace to this part of the world.

The two sides declared that the scientific and technological revolution require the fruitful cooperation of all nations to solve the constructive and peaceful goals of each people and all humankind. Peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems and world cultures alone could create conditions whereby the negative environmental processes resulting from modern civilization could be overcome, notwithstanding a wide range of economic, social, and scientific and technological barriers.

Progressively, the coordinated policy of the Western powers, particularly the seven most developed capitalist nations, runs a risk of the solution to the global problems facing mankind.

For example, the people in power in the USA and some of its allies are reluctant to break down the borders they have thrown up in their trade with the East, or to eliminate unfair practices in their economic relations with developing countries.

Moreover, in recent years they have increasingly hindered world trade, and scientific, technological, and economic exchange.

They are unwilling to implement the already formulated long-term international cooperation projects, to al-

Igor SINITSYN



## THE WAY TO SOLVE GLOBAL PROBLEMS

In recent years, politicians, scientists, and various international organizations have increasingly focused on the so-called global problems, with a special science, globalities, coming into existence. The global attitude to problems of humankind is essentially a new type of thinking.

The primarily global problem facing mankind is one of averting nuclear war. We aim not just to have off-war, Yuri Andropov told the June Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, we are seeking a radical improvement of international relations and consolidation and development of all positive processes in this area. We will press for respect for the sovereign rights of countries and peoples, and strict compliance with the principles of international law which imperialism is increasingly taking pains to trample down.

An end to the arms race would help channel the resources thus released to fight hunger and promote health care in the developing nations, preserve the environment, harness new sources of energy, and develop the resources of the World Ocean. Working precisely from this assumption, the Soviet Union has always striven to show that an end to the arms race is imperative not just as a political condition for a peaceful and timely settlement of global problems, but as the economic necessity of all nations. This position is also shared by other countries of real socialism. A reflection of this viewpoint was a recent proposal by the socialist community nations in the NATO states not to rate, from January 1, 1984, military budgets and to proceed with their mutual and balanced reductions so as to use

the resources thus released to advance socio-economic development, and to set apart a portion of them to benefit the developing nations.

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## AMERICAN DICTAT

Tokyo. American dictat and crude interference in Japan's internal affairs is how local observers describe a bill passed by the US Senate Armed Services Committee obliging the Pentagon to keep an eye on the long-molded of Japan's military budget. Under this unprecedented bill now submitted for Senate approval, Asahi Shim bun points out, the US Defense Department has to regularly report to the Washington townsmen on Japan's moves in the military field, as to what arms it should buy and what its military budget should be.

Acting on these reports, the US Senate will decide whether Japan's "military effort" is in line with Pentagon plans and, should the Senators deem such "effort inadequate", appropriate pressure will be brought to bear on Japan.

## Science and technology

During ballistic tests carried out in a laboratory of Genoa university, specialists fired a glass target from a 22-calibre pistol at a distance of 1.5 metres. The bullet weighing 2.5 grams was flattened out while the glass remained intact, only developing a 2 mm crack. Such superb and fairly thin glass is specially manufactured by the Italian firm of Severson for bullet-proof glasses to protect human eyes from ricochet bullets.

Such spectacles can also be used at steel mills and machine-building plants to prevent eye injuries. The lenses are made of polycarbonate, a new lightweight and long-lasting plastic.

## THIEVES . BEWARE!

The most up-to-date electronic devices are used to weed off uninvited visitors to banks, museums and jewellery stores. However, such instruments tend to be both intricate and capricious in operation. Engineers of the Czechoslovak lecture of Teslo have now succeeded in designing and manufacturing an inexpensive and reliable device consisting of two permanent magnets smaller than a matchbox in size, coupled with a sensor. It is enough to shift one of them by as little as one millimetre for the current in the circuit to change in magnitude, and that immediately sets off a warning horn, while a red pilot lamp goes on. The control panel is simple, consisting of a switch and a sensor.

## PROFILES

The trial has resumed in Vienna of journalist F. Klar who, in 1981, contributed an article entitled, "A Burgomaster murderer", to a brochure published by the Austrian Resistance fighters. In his article Klar cited facts pointing to the criminal past of one P. Hausberger, burgomaster of the town of Mayrhofen, in Tyrol. The war criminal is now on trial in Salzburg.

## A TOY FOR ENGINEERS

Despite the tremendous growth in electronics industry will not be giving up pneumatic regulators, especially in shop

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### PROVOCATIVE MANOEUVRES IN THE OFFING

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes that the Washington decision to hold the Bright Star-83 games is clear proof that while paying lip service to peace settlement in the Middle East, the USA in fact is only banding on securing its own interests and those of its "strategic partners", Israel. Using the played-out propaganda idea of the need to prepare "repelling Soviet aggression", Washington is actually collaborating with Tel Aviv on plots of direct military intervention in the Middle East, allegedly to protect its notorious "vital interests". Israel bandied to the USA by a "strategic cooperation" agreement, could easily be regarded as a secret through fully-fledged participants of the forthcoming rehearsal of the American invasion, since the Zionist leaders have repeatedly confirmed their readiness that American weapons be placed on their territory, the paper points out.

That the United States is bent on holding the games of a critical moment for the Middle Eastern peoples, underscores the anti-Arab drill of American policy, the paper concludes.

### THE WATERGATE PHENOMENON

Commenting on the scandal which has flared up in Washington over the theft by members of the Republican party of Democratic party documents relating to preparations for a Carter-Reagan TV debate, observer Vitya Kobayashi writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA as follows:

Being absorbed in the scandal which is being fanned up out of purely commercial considerations by the mass media always on the lookout for sensation, the American public seems to be ignoring certain other Watergates which are more dangerous for the United States.

An example of the latter, for instance, is what is being done by the Reagan administration in Central America. This is not merely a problem of the presence of American advisers in El Salvador, if we call a spade a spade, the United States is carrying out armed intervention against a people who have suffered so much and who have been normalized for too long. As regards Nicaragua, matters have gone even further.

Watergate is more than a raid by Nixon's people on rival party headquarters, or the thieft of Democratic working papers by Reagan people. Watergate is a phenomenon, which crystallizes the method and policies consisting of permissiveness, violence, and robbery, which are peculiar to the United States.

### MASS-PRODUCED SLANDER

Commenting on the fact that the US Congress has set aside an extra 21,000,000 dollars this year for the saboteur CIA stations, Radio Liberty and Free Europe, PRAVDA writes:

Why is it precisely at this moment that the CIA stations have been given a solid chunk of the budget pie, at a time when the United States is passing successive laws cutting Federal aid programmes for the needy? The answer is — to carry out sabotage against the USSR, the other socialist countries as well as the socialist-oriented nations, or part of the so-called Democracy Project formulated in line with President Reagan's "crusade" against communism. However hard Department of State officials seek to deny that the CIA is to play the main part in this crusade, the expenditure of millions of more dollars on the above radio stations which broadcast CIA-invented slander makes all such "denials" look like worthless, the paper points out.

### GROWING EXPLOITATION

Despite a number of recommendations passed by UN General Assembly sessions on the North-South problem, the Western powers continue to sabotage these recommendations in every way and, taking cover behind their hypocritical cant about aid to the developing countries, continue their neo-colonial exploitation of former colonies and dependencies. This policy, IZVESTIA writes, convinces the developing countries that they should rely mainly on their own forces and potentialities and maintain trade and economic contacts with all states under proper control and exclusively in the national interest. They are becoming ever more insistent about the need to substitute the South-South problem for the North-South one, and that regional economic organizations be set up to tackle it.

The West is trying to modernize methods of exploiting the developing countries. Until recently they relied mainly on transcontinental monopolies and private capital investments; today the monopolies' attack on the developing countries is backed by the imperialists' armed forces. Although the USA and their allies make no secret of the fact that the ultimate target of their military activities is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, these activities are simultaneously aimed at perpetuating conditions for the harsh exploitation of developing countries and for turning them into a rear for military ventures now in the making.

## OF INTEREST

### Who discovered America?

The credit for the discovery of America belongs to Irish navigator, who reached the American shores in the 6th century, and not to Christopher Columbus. This is the conclusion reached by a group of archaeologists and linguists who have made a study of cliff drawings in the middle of West Virginia. According to "Salvador Franco's Examiner", it was previously believed that these drawings had been done by Indians. It has now

been established that the inscriptions accompanying them are to old Irish. According to the newspaper, archives in Dublin contain information about two voyages made by Irish navigators who discovered the vast continent on the other side of the Atlantic eight hundred years before Columbus.

### All in one hat

Citizens of the West German town of Karlsruhe were stunned to see a picturesque group of young people who wore one hat between them. This huge hat, which was placed great hopes on the advertisement in many newspapers, had been knitted by 16 girls and 14 young men.



## ENTERTAINMENT



# SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

MNI AT THE MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Stanley Kramer, director, USA:

This is my fourth Moscow Film Festival. This is the first festival to show a retrospective of my films — "Judgment at Nuremberg", "The Slip of Fools", "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad World", and others. I have brought one of my latest movies to Moscow, "The Runner Slumbered" — the story of a man who was a radical in his youth, and who later in life, gradually became a radical, understanding that this is much more important at the present time than it was in the fifties.

Today we make space films, and do not solve the problems we encounter here on Earth. All my thoughts are geared towards seeking people understand what nuclear war could mean to them. I appeal to both Soviet and American film makers, and to film makers throughout the world to concern themselves over the survival of Mankind. We shall either live together, or die together. As long as film makers everywhere understand that the most important task today is to survive, they will influence those who are engaged in politics.

I fully share the motto of the Moscow Festival, "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations". However, in order to show its humanity the artist free sometimes to be cruel.

Georgi Stoyanov, chairman of the union of Bulgarian film makers, member of the feature film jury:

Film festivals provide a broad picture of the world, of its political, social and personal dimensions. And this is particularly true of the Moscow Film Festival. It has always attracted films with a profoundly humanistic content which project a sincere interest in the problems of mankind. This is why there is a cordial welcome both for the programme of films from countries with a developed film industry with their habitually high professional standards, and for work from nations which are newcomers to the scene. Some of the films from the let-



In the photos: (from the top left clockwise) Soviet film critic Daf Orlow and film director Stanley Kramer, of the United States of America; actresses Bai Tran Tuu Mon (Vietnam), Liye Manjaya (UNSR) and Phuong Thi Thanh (Vietnam); Lyudmila Savelyeva (USSR) and Boreska Adamkova (Poland).



Collective farm (bottom left) Tamara Migilevskaya presents roses to cameramen Soley Youmene and Kaille Yacouba, from Nigeria, during their visit to a collective farm, to the Moscow Region.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kouzman

whilst various films are becoming few and far between. This worries me.

Though the film shows are the main thing at the festival, I hope to get to know Moscow better and to get up-to-date with new works of Soviet film directors.

one's colleagues are also very useful.

Mohamed Khan, director, Egypt:

This is my first time to Moscow, even though I have already made seven films. Moscow audiences are appreciative of serious films. On balance the world situation is such that thoughtless and banal films have the most box-office success,

though not to give concern even though I dream of going to Moscow soon again.

came here to record an album for Melodina — the realization of another long-time dream — I have spent several months producing the album which features all my most popular songs of past years, half of which have recorded in Russia, Maryn sed.

I am greatly moved by the welcome I have received from you Muscovites. I am happy that our artistic cooperation is developing successfully and is making a concrete contribution to this lofty cause.

The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's major trading partner. Agricultural produce is a main source of trade between the two

Gennady LEONOV

## Moscow Film

The compilation programme of the Moscow Film Festival is very varied, including feature films, shorts, and films for children. The best entries are to be selected by three international juries, chaired by film director Stanislav Rostotsky, writer and journalist Cannik Borovik and writer Anatoly Alexein, respectively.

Stanislav Rostotsky's artistic career is directly linked with the Moscow film festival. In 1958, his film, "Let's Wait Till Monday", won the main festival prize. Before the war, Rostotsky was a student of the great Eisenstein; then came the war after which he went back to school at the studio run by Grigory Kozintsev. This was followed by the appearance of his first film, "The Earth and the People", "What Happened in Penkovka", and "The May Stars". His recent films include "The Dawn Hero Are Quiet", and

## Festival juries at work

The Indian film director, Mrinal Sen also comes to this country. Today he is on the jury. He says his knowledge of cinema began with books by Eisenstein and Pudovkin. Mrinal Sen's films, which address people directly, incite argument, and call for an active social commitment, have more than once been awarded prizes in Moscow film festivals — his film, "Chorus", won a prize in 1975 and "Parashuram" in 1979.

Members of the jury, people of various facets engaged in the film trade and coming from different countries, are united in their desire to be strict and fair, principled and objective, in keeping with the traditions of all Moscow film festival juries.

Natalya DAVYDOVA, Larisa SEDLETSKAYA, Yelena VOINOVA and Svetlana KIROVA

## WHAT'S ON!

July 16-18

### THEATRES

Cinemate "Budapest" (14 Lenkov St.) Metro Medvedkovo. Retrospective show of films by outstanding world masters: Steven Keenan (USA) and Raj Kapoor, "Doctor Doolittle" (bullet); 17 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 18—Rosen, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Cinemate "Zaryadye" (1 Myakovskaya Embankment), Metro Ploschad Nogina.

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Selsko-kul'turny Art Fund (8 Ukrainskaya St.), 18— "Costumes and Jewellery", an exhibition of world fairs and Moscow fashion designers and jewellers; fashion in fashion style, rings and bracelets made from German silver and semi-precious stones. Daily, except Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Dzerzhinskaya.

Exhibition Hall, Moscow Culture Production Society (1 Nizhnia St.), "Melodies of Flower", an exhibition of paintings woven items, ceramics, fine glass, glass from Zhelezovo, glass from Vologda and zhivopisnoye Pavlov-Pozdnyakov. Daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Ploschad Nogina.

### FILMS

Critical Sunday (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). About the tricky operation involved in putting out a fire on a foreign boat.

## BUSINESS

### Steel production goes up in India

An unusual exhibition was sent to Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Created way back in 1930 by Mayakovsky, poet, writer, Konstantin Simonov, poet, writer, and many aspects of his creative work were taken together, providing about half of the country's steel. They now employ over 100 thousand men.

During the current five-year period, the capacities of each of the two plants will reach 4 million tonnes of steel per year. In the next five-year period, the USSR will contribute towards expanding the Tbilisi, Bokaro and Vlachkapatam.

According to the forecast of the Indian Government's planning commission, the country's steel production is expected to reach 21 million tonnes annually by the end of the seventh five-year plan. Most of the steel will be manufactured at Tbilisi, Bokaro and Vlachkapatam.

and Bokaro capacities to 5.3 and 4.75 million tonnes respectively.

At the same time they will

build

and

commission the first

of the modern steel plant at Visakhapatnam, which is also being constructed with Soviet assistance.

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